

THE LIBERATOR.  
PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, AT THE  
ANTI-SLAVERY OFFICE, 21 CORNHILL.

Robert E. Wallcut, General Agent.

TERMS—\$2.50 per annum, in advance.  
All remittances are to be made, and all letters  
relative to the pecuniary concerns of this paper are to  
be directed (POST PAID) to the General Agent.  
Six copies will be sent to one address for T.R.M.  
Advertisements making less than a square inch  
will be charged three times for 75 cent.—one square for \$1.00.

Financial Committee.—FRANCIS JACKSON, ELIAS GRAY,  
JOHN QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, WEN-  
DELL, EDWARD PRESTON. This Committee is responsible only  
for the financial economy of the paper—not for any of  
its doings.

W.M. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD—OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

VOL. XX. NO. 4.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1850.

J. B. YERRINGTON & SON, PRINTERS.

WHOLE NO. 994.

## Refuge of Oppression.

### SENATORIAL DECORUM.

The following is a specimen of the courtesy usually exhibited by "hangman Foote," in replying to his opponents in the U.S. Senate:

The honorable Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. Hale] knows, as well as many in Christ-

ton, how to appear to be the rose, and yet be the serpent under.

He understands well all the indirect and circumlocutive arts of debate, and can compre-

end, as easily as any member of the Senate, how

the Committee, or any other body of men, may think

reasonable, but what shall be reasonable in the eye

of the law? It must be legally reasonable.

It must be supported by the reason of the law.

And here we have brought out more, in another

form, to the question of the validity of the discrimi-

nation on account of color by the School Committee of Boston. Is this legally reasonable?

It is reasonable, in the exercise of their discretion, to separate the descendants of the African race from the white children, in consequence of their descent merely?

Possibly over now those principles of the

Constitution, and those provisions of the law, which

of themselves would decide the question, constitut-

ing as they do the highest reason, but which have

been already amply considered, look for a moment at

the educational system of Massachusetts, and it will

be seen that practically no discrimination of color is

made by law in any part of it.

A descendant of the African race should meet, unconscious of all

distinctions of birth—where the Equality of the Con-

stitution and of Christianity should be inculcated by

constant precept and example—may be converted into a hothorn state of proscription and Caste. We

may then have many different schools, the representa-

tives of as many different classes, opinions, and

prejudices; but we shall look in vain for the true

Public School of Massachusetts. Let it not be said

that there is little danger that any Committee will

exercise their discretion to this extent. They must

not be entrusted with the power. In this is the only

safety worthy of a free people.

VII. The Court will declare the by-law of the

School Committee of Boston, making a discrimina-

tion of color among children of the Public Schools to be unconstitutional and illegal, although there are no express words of prohibition in the Constitution and laws.

It is hardly necessary to say any thing in sup-

port of this proposition. Slavery was abolished in

Massachusetts by virtue of the declaration of rights

in our Constitution, without any specific words of

abolition in that instrument, or in any subsequent

legislation. (Commonwealth vs. Aves, 18 Pick. R. 210.) The same words which are potent to destroy

slavery, must be equally potent against any institu-

tion founded on inequality or Caste. The case of

Boston vs. Shaw, (1 Metcalfe, 130,) to which reference

has been already made, where a by-law of the city

was set aside as unequal and unreasonable, and therefore void, affords another example of the power

which I now invoke the Court to exercise. But au-

thorities are not needed. The words of the Con-

stitution are plain, and it will be the duty of the

Court to see that these are applied to the discrimina-

tion of color now in question.

In doing this, the Court might justly feel great deli-

cacy, if they were called upon to revise a law of the

Legislature. But it is simply the action of a local com-

mittee that they are to overrule. They may also be

encouraged by the fact, that it is only to the schools

of Boston that their decision can be applicable. The

other towns throughout the Commonwealth have al-

ready voluntarily banished Caste. In removing it

from the schools of Boston, the Court will bring them

into much-desired harmony with the schools of oth-

er towns, and with the whole system of Public Schools

in Massachusetts. I am unwilling to suppose that

there can be any hesitation or doubt in coming to

this conclusion. But if any should arise, there is a

rule or interpretation which may tax our guide.

It is according to family practice, that every interpreta-

tion is made always in favor of life or liberty. So

here the Court could indeed insist on equality,

and the sacred right which is the companion of the

other rights. In proportion to the importance of this

right will the Court be solicitous to vindicate it and upholding it. And in proportion to the opposition which

it encounters from the prejudices of society, will the

Court brace themselves to the task. It has been

pointedly remarked by戎, that it is pre-

cisely because the force of things always

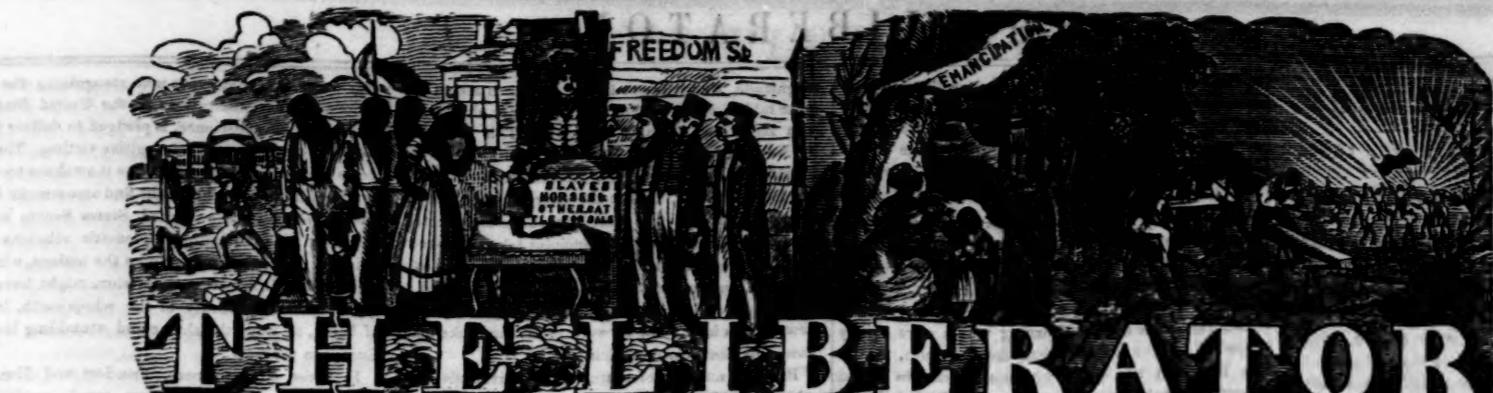
to destroy Equality that the force of legislation ought

always to tend to maintain it. [Cotton Socy, 1st, ch.

11.] In a similar spirit, and for the same rea-

son, the Court should always tend to maintain it.

[TO BE CONCLUDED.]



### NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

"Yes! it cannot be denied—the slaveholding lords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves. The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African Slave trade; the second was the stipulation to prohibit fugitives from their slaves. The third was the prohibition by the laws of God, delivered from Sinai; and thirdly, the execution, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves—for articles of merchandise, under the name of persons. . . . Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is, to establish an artificial majority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and hereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUAL OF SLAVERY THE VITAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT."—JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

From the Roxbury Gazette.

### THE PROSPECT.

It would be difficult to characterize the political future of this country by any unqualified language or expression, no matter what our opinions may be in regard to it. That slavery has, up to this period, been its bane, and may be its ruin, is felt by about one-third of the number, and nine-tenths of the intelligence of the people.

The accused and fatal institution must, then, necessarily give color to all intelligent ideas of the future. What appears, then, does the future wear under its baleful shadow? By its unhallowed connivance and participation in this great crime, our country has sinned deeply, and it must suffer severely. In obedience to the great laws of nature, the crime itself is to be its own executioner of vengeance. Slavery perpetuated will at length overshadow the land in darkness as well as in guilt. As it increases, danger increases. It is a disturbing element, and as it spreads, the angry waves of agitation will rise higher and higher. It has already eaten up the integrity and undermined the character of our people. Three-fourths of the men of the free States are at this day living and acting liars and hypocrites, by reason of its existence and debasing influence. They are willing and eager to crawl like worms in the dust to do its bidding, or to clothe its chief ministers with honor, while their lips continually move with the babblings of opposition.

Slavery abolished, must be heralded by storms, compared to which all former political agitations have been calm and peaceful.

Who then, shall characterize the future? If we hasten the period of abolition, we shall hasten the time when the political heaven will be rolled together as a scroll. If we suffer slavery to increase and extend, we rivet the degrading chains of servitude and dishonor still stronger upon our own necks; we prepare an inheritance for future generations as ignominious as that which we have borne, and we prepare the slow, consuming ruin which will come at last, and the miseries of which will be aggravated by delay.

If we look to the seat of government, if we contemplate the two corrupt and corrupting parties which have so long divided the country, we shall see that at no time has the apparent grasp of the slaveholders been so firmly secured. Negro-drivers and the base-born instruments of negro-drivers, have possession of nearly all places of honor and trust in the several States. Our public men here, on the same soil once pressed by the feet of brave men, utter their imbecile tirades against slavery, but the first sound of the party whip croaks their supple knees, and buries their mouths in the dust of submission. The same tongue which had been so long vibrating the accents of freedom in 1848, obedient to the voice of Slavery, took up its song of adulation, and shouted the applause of a monster literally picked out from among the monsters that prowl about the human shambles at New Orleans, seeking the blood and muscle which they may devour. With such conduct unshamed, no demagogic language of opposition to slavery, let it come from what quarter it may, will ever be regarded by intelligent men in any other light than as insulting to their feelings and understandings.

But the gloom of the present does not altogether forbid the first faint rays of a better dawn. As time rolls on, a generation, educated in servitude to the South, is passing away. The later born, who have, in some degree, caught the spirit of modern discipline and intelligence, are pressing into the arena of active life. The eager thirst for knowledge does not now, in all cases, as formerly, disdain the story of others' wrongs, and men are willing to unfold the record of their country's dishonor, although it may cause them to blush.

But, above all, a party has formed on the noble basis of subordinating the sordid and two-penny considerations which control other parties, to the paramount duty of opposition to slavery. Men of soul and personal honor, seeing that we have been for sixty years hewers of wood and drawers of water to the South, naturally rejoice that a means has been provided by which they can escape the odium of voluntary servitude. But party discipline has proved too strong for most of the people. They have told, by their recent acts, that to support a Douglass, who presented himself in the attitude of a supplementing menial to the South, or a bloody and ignorant negro-driver, dripping with the damning ooze of the shambles, was glory enough for them.

For sixty years, devotion to slavery has been made a test question in both Whig and Democratic parties—and now, at last, thanks to God, a test of devotion to liberty is to be applied. Men may now point with pride to representatives in Congress who are making a difference from those poor, skulking menials, that have ever been found anxious and proud to do the bidding of a master.

Winthrop, a doughty of showy but mediocre ability—the idol of those worshippers who feed upon the coarse and stupid lies of the Atlas and Journal—has as we are told, fallen under the wheels of the bright car of liberty, as it went sweeping in triumph on its course. Thanks to Heaven for this victory, small as it is. Winthrop, the self-satisfied and self-sufficient agent of the wealth of Boston, now lies a bleeding victim—a companion in defeat of his more illustrious brother, John G. Palfrey. His fate, as well as that of the wheezing and dust-licking Cass, are but sign-posts, which inform us that we are on the right road to victory, liberty and renown. We have planted our banner on the outer wall of the national Capitol. It will remain there until we are free—until the Slave Power is humbled. Let us fasten our eyes upon it; let us daily renew our vows of allegiance to it, and we need not doubt of the result.

From the Boston Pilot.

### THE AUSTRIAN MISSION.

General Cass has proposed, in the Senate, a suspension of the Austrian mission. In doing so, he spoke with indignation of the cruelties practised on Hungary, and in the course of a long speech went over the whole Hungarian side of the question. He also congratulated us on the fact that Mr. Webster's eloquent voice had been heard in favor of Magyar liberty and exhortation of Austria.

But what is Mr. Webster's speech or General Cass's motion to the purpose? The murderer is dead; his business is all over; and the affairs of Hungary are irretrievable. A feeling of republican remorse should oblige the legislators of this country to shut their eyes and say nothing about it. Where were they and their speeches when Hungary first came in arms into the field, and challenged at the same time the strength of her tyrant, and the fraternal aid, by hand or voice, of all free people? Of what use is General Cass's motion just now? With what consistency can the General confine himself to this protest against Austria—not against Ferdinand? What of the minister to Poland and Hungary too? What of the minister to France, whose troops murder the Algerine Arabs, and whose President keeps France down by the sword? What of the minister to England, who has been starving, hanging, and exiling the population of Ireland? What of the minister to Ferdinand and the Ferocious of Naples? Why does not General Cass propose to suspend relations with all the nefarious powers in Europe?

This sentimental effusion of barren sympathy is worth nothing. If we are forbidden to interfere in the doings of foreign nations in a proud and effective manner, let us not do so in a little, safe, insignificant

## Selections.

### CONSTITUTIONALITY OF SEPARATE COLORED SCHOOLS.

Argumt. of CHARLES STOVER, Esq., in the case of Sarah C. Stover vs. the City of Boston—before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, Dec. 4, 1849.

[CONTINUED.]

VI. The Committee of Boston, charged with the superintendence of the Public Schools, have no power, under the Constitution and laws of Massachusetts, to discriminate on account of color or race, among children in the Public Schools.

It has become the fashion to answer every complaint made by the South with appeals to the Constitution, and there are not wanting ready tongues and ready pens to denounce all those who dare to calculate its value. Without professing to be any bolder than other men, I have yet enough of moral and physical courage to defy all such senseless scorners. The Union is valuable only for the privileges it confers and the rights it secures. When the government is so administered as to oppress and grieve down any portion of the confederacy, it ceases to be the object of veneration to me, and I am ready to rend asunder its firmest bonds. If you desire us to remain in the Union, deal with us justly and fairly. If you wish to preserve a community of interests, act in such a manner as to win back that kindly confidence you have done so much to forfeit. Until this is done, it is worse than little to talk of us or of our friends. We have not yet given up the right to purchase, by the degradation of the South, and no one can afford us more insult and oppression, than we have done to ourselves. Yet I could not have the Senate to understand that I am insensible to all the advantages which we have derived, and might still derive, from such a Union as our fathers contemplated. Give me that Union. Restore that Constitution which has been so foolishly disfigured, and I will follow its banner through every peril humanity can face. But what reverence can you expect a Southerner to entertain for a Union which is known to him chiefly through the insults it has sanctioned and the wrongs it has legalised?

The Senator from Ohio asks what grounds we have of complaint. The list of grievances is a long one, and the patience of the Senate would be exhausted if I attempted to recount them all. I will, however, remind him of some of the many claims

of the people of the North have established to our gratification. They have established clubs throughout the North for the dissemination of pamphlets and other incendiary publications among our slaves, in which the foulest libels upon our citizens are mingled with the most terrible appeals to the passions of the slave. Murder is boldly advocated, and the burning of our dwellings, and the violation of our wives and daughters, held up as a venial offence.

fashion, which does nobody any good. If we are selfish after the traditions of our confederacy, let us put the best face we can upon it, and preserve, at least, our consistency. But to let the two blood-hounds of the North overthrow, lay waste, and utterly destroy miserable Hungary, without making a protest, and then, after the catastrophe, and when her hopes are drowned in blood, to come out with a mere cry of 'It is not contemptible, a paltry piece of business.' Why should not Webb ballyhoo compliments with Francis Joseph and Haynau, just as Lawrence does with Palmerston and his mistress?

From the Old Colony Reporter.

### SUBLIME FOLLY.

Rather the most stupendous farce that has been enacted during our national existence, came off in the Senate of the United States on Friday the 4th, when Mr. Cass brought forward a resolution for suspending diplomatic relations with Austria, in avowal of our indignation at the cruelties which she has recently practised in Hungary. This is 'rather rich, this is,' and should certainly entitle the honorable Senator to the next prize awarded by the Society for the propagation of Humbug.

Louis Cass, the apocryphal eulogist of Louis Philippe—the meanest and most supine tool of the Slave Power—fuming with indignation against the despots of Austria, and proposing a protest on the part of this man-stealing and negro-burning republic! And such a protest he would be too, by the court of Vienna! We doubt it not, and if the sides of his imperial majesty and court did not ache with laughter, it would be because the madness of the measure outweighs even its folly.

In an article of Macaulay upon the life of Frederick the Great, we are told, that at the time when Austria, France and Russia were combined against the Prince, the Pope, Clement XIII., resolved to try the virtue of his spiritual arms, in alliance with the confederates, against the heretic and infidel King. Accordingly, at high mass on Christmas day, a sword with a rich hilt and scabbard, together with a hat lined with ermine, and a dove of pearl, were solemnly blessed by the holy Father, and despatched forth to the Austrian Marshal Duan. But measures which had been held in profound reverence in the eleventh century, and had not entirely lost their virtue in the seventeenth, appeared inexpressibly ridiculous to a generation who had read Montesquieu and Voltaire. Frederick wrote satirical verses on the gift, giver, and recipient, but the public need no prologue, and a universal roar of laughter from Lisbon to St. Petersburg rendered the Vatican that the days of the crusades were over.

But the measure of Pope Clement was simply ridiculous; this which Mr. Cass proposes smacks of a meanness even more consciousness than its absurdity. Who are we, that we should represent Austria, and confess to be shocked at *any* thing which nations have ever perpetrated? Were every Austria a Haynau, and their crimes multiplied accordingly, could we not compare with the ineffable meanness, the cowardly cruelty, and the hideous hypocrisy of which this nation stands convicted before God and man?

Talk of cruelty in Hungary! Think of the three millions of helpless, inoffending bondmen, whom this proud nation annually strips of their wages, and buys and sells like cattle! Think of the hundreds of thousands of children whom we annually steal from their parents! Our country reeks with pollution too terrible almost for description, and yet we are the appointed guardians of liberty and justice! The brazen falsehood and effrontery of the nation might abash flunks, as it is certainly beyond the power of language to describe. Even as a statesmanlike man, to keep himself before the people, and resurrect his waning popularity, (which, we suppose, was its chief intent,) we do not think this demonstration of Mr. Cass will count for much. Opposition to slavery is growing among the people of the North slowly, but surely, and those who think to deceive the fainting hearts of the slave's friends have been strengthened to endure to the end.

These are some of the considerations that make the Liberty Bell dear to our hearts, and urge us to insist on its continuance. This article will reach the eyes of many whose help we shall need as writers or as givers, and we wish all such to be fully aware of the importance of the instrumentality for which their help is sought. This must excuse us for interrupting, for a moment, the thread of our narration.

It would have been for the pecuniary benefit of the Bazaar, as we have said above, could it have opened at an earlier day. Many friends, hitherto depending on it for their Christmas gifts, were obliged to procure them elsewhere. We had taken this circumstance into view, but as many of the arrangements connected with the Bazaar are beyond our control, we found it would be impossible to commence at an earlier date. We trust to avoid this difficulty in future. Should the Managers be permitted to renew their efforts another year, they would name *Thursday, the 19th of December*, as the day on which the Bazaar should open.

Foremost among those who, for power and office, have regularly betrayed the interests of freedom, and thrown their weight against the struggling, down-trodden bondmen of the South, is Lewis Cass. Cool, knowingly, and wilfully, he has again and again bent the knee to Slavery, and expressed his readiness to do its bidding, for—power; and in the very act of offering this protest to Austria, his foot crushed the neck of a brother man. He stigmatized Haynau, and let him look around on the Southern phalanx with whom he sits in loving fellowship, and he may find men, compared with whom Haynau is nobility itself. Let one figure represent them all, as he is styled the embodiment of Southern thought and feeling. Let him but look on Calhoun, the man whose life is the reverse of Satan, who says 'Evil, be thou my gourd,' who lives and has his being in slavery, and by now taxing his utmost power to extend and perpetuate this dread curse, an' he will find material for a crusade which would command respect. Out upon the fustian demagogue!

W.

From the Salem Observer.

### SALEM LYCEUM.

The lecture of this week by Wendell Phillips, Esq., of Boston, was as just such a brilliant and finished production as one could expect. His subject, 'the Method of Reform,' was treated with characteristic freedom and independence. He premised that, in spite of our national self-conceit and habits of self-congratulation, it was undeniable that there was need of reform, even here—that the 'model republic' might be bettered, and our perfect institutions improved.

Taking this for granted, he asked to whom the reformer should go to forward his schemes, to assist him in promulgating his 'new idea.' He would call in vain upon the mercantile class of community—trade is ever cautious, and the stirring times of new thoughts and new principle, are unfavorable to its progress, and hence will never be desired by its votaries. Shall he call on the press for assistance? Let alone the fact that the large majority of our newspapers are so dependent on public opinion, that they would never be able to go ahead of it; he cited the case of the Harpers, that great publishing house, which, in his words, is the great literary filter through which the literature of England and Europe finds its way to the hearts and minds of the American people, and which, he says, is so bound and constrained by fear of public opinion, that its members had even apologised to one portion of our country for having republished an English work in which some of our 'peculiar institutions' were severely handled, and had expurgated or wholly refused to republish other works of the same nature. The reformer, he concluded, could not hope for assistance from the press.

The decorations of Faneuil Hall, the same as in previous years, were the admiration of all beholders, a more beautiful effect even than usual being produced—thanks to the painting and other improvements ordered by the city the past summer. For the abundant supply of evergreens suitable to the occasion, we are again indebted to Messrs. William and Ebenezer Jackson, Messrs. Holt, Shepherd, Smith, Webster, Brigham and Dyer. In no way are we more effectually served than by this kindness, which, without trouble or expense on our part, places in Faneuil Hall, at the appointed hour, the 'moving wood' necessary to embellish a hall of such ample dimensions.

The same grateful acknowledgments are also due to the Messrs. Wellington, Quincy, Towne, Cowing, Wells, Williams, Crosby, Jackson and May, for the tasteful arrangement of those abundant materials. None but eye-witness can appreciate the fatiguing labor consequent on such a task.

Boxes of great value and beauty were received from Glasgow, Perth, Edinburgh, Bristol, Leeds, Dublin and Paris. In these boxes were included valuable donations from Kirkcaldy, Dundee, Auchenblair, Bridgewater, Walsall, and London; also, beautiful gifts from individuals scattered throughout the three kingdoms, whose locality it would be unnecessary to particularize. The letters accompanying these donations are most grateful to our hearts, proving conclusively as they do that these 'works of faith' and 'labor of love' are the result of no transient emotion, or no mere compensation impulse, but proceed from a most intense conviction of the evil of slavery, and a most earnest sense of the personal obligation of laboring for its removal. Our foreign coadjutors have not lightly assumed this burden, nor are they ignorant what patient continuance in well doing its service demands. Every letter seeks for the information that shall aid the work of the coming year. 'What articles are the most saleable, the most admired, the best suited to your market?' are queries of constant recurrence. We shall partially answer such by pointing out at each table, as far as our memory serves, those articles that commanded the most general admiration and the readiest sale. The Glasgow, Edinburgh and Kirkcaldy Shaws were greatly admired, not merely for the fineness of their fabric, but for the tasteful selection of patterns. The ladies' and children's polkas, from Perth and Edinburgh, found a ready sale, as did, indeed, all the large and beautiful variety of worsted work, both netted and crocheted, that arrived in each of the foreign boxes. Among the articles attracting special admiration were the Afghan blankets and cushions from Edinburgh, the garden chairs and elegant sofa couches from Perth, infants' cloaks, bonnets and embroidered spongs from Glasgow, exquisite Honiton lace, basket work and dolls in costume from Bristol, fire screens from Bridgewater most beautifully wrought on white satin, a very beautiful hearth rug, wrought

## The Liberator.

BOSTON, JANUARY 25, 1850.

### No Union with Slaveholders!

#### THE SIXTEENTH NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

The Sixteenth Anti-Slavery Bazaar opened on Monday, Dec. 24th, and closed on the evening of the 3d of January, 1850. The receipts were \$3,360, being an increase of \$135 on those of last year. Circumstances were in several respects so much more favorable, that a casual observer might have anticipated a much larger increase. The weather, with the exception of one or two days, was unusually fine, and all contributions from abroad arrived in due season. As a whole, our collection was never more beautiful, abundant or saleable. The number of visitors, particularly through the first six days, was very large. There were two circumstances, however, that diminished our receipts—the absence of the Liberty Bell, and the opening of the Bazaar at so late a day. The publication of the Liberty Bell was prevented by circumstances which the editor could not well control, and it was judged best, though with much regret, to defer it until another year. Peculiarly, we find its publication of considerable importance; but in addition to this, we value it as an instrumentality by which the truth can be conveyed to classes to whom our occasional anti-slavery literature finds a very imperfect circulation. True, the Liberty Bell is in no respect all the lover of art and genius would desire. The insufficient funds of the anti-slavery enterprise cannot be devoted to pictures and gilding; they are due to the necessities of the cause; and not till in triumphs are more nearly won shall we be able to commend it to popular favor by those beautiful and effective, but costly instrumentalities, which are its natural and appropriate allies. It is encouraging that these cannot be wielded against us. The poet, the painter, the sculptor, *as such*, are with us, and borrow their inspiration from the very doctrines we promulgate. The artist, laboring *as such*, gives us that collateral help that no action of his, be it mercenary, political, or even theological, can annihilate. Were Powers a slaveholder, the work of his hands would remain; and though Rouget died in terror before the music of his own creation, none less do the suffering masses rise at the sound of the Marcellus.

\* \* \* \* \* Then Whitch's suns exulting told, And how of thousand snakes each one Was changed into a coil of stone, When holy Hilda prayed; Themselves within their holy bound, Their stony folds had often found.

We are pained by the recollection of some very valuable autographs, received through the hands of our Edinburgh friends. The giver, Mary Wiffen, one of a family to whose active philanthropy and literary taste the Bazaar has owed several rare donations, has been summoned, before her gifts could reach their destination, to a higher sphere of action. We examined with a saddened interest the package, and the memory of the warriors and statesmen, whose names were there recorded, were in our eyes less dear and sacred than hers.

Mrs. Thomas, Miss Carpenter and Mrs. Rickards again enriched the Bazaar by their very beautiful drawings in water colors and chalk.

But perhaps the most ingenious and attractive object in the whole Bazaar, and the one that elicited the liveliest expressions of wonder and admiration, was the model of 'A May Day Village Club and Fair, in the West of England.' This was the work and gift of Mrs. Mitchell and Miss Ames, of Bristol, and we are not surprised to learn that six months were occupied in its construction. We feel that no words of ours can equal the very lively and piquant description of the same, by another Bristol lady, and we will therefore take the liberty of subjoining it, presuming that the description is not in the least over-colored:—

I chanced, one bright May morning, to be riding through a pleasant part of Somershshire, and after passing through a long lane of beauty with the most perfect quiet, I came suddenly, at a turn in the road, upon a large village green; and my attention was instantly withdrawn from my own meditations, and attracted to the scene before me. Between one and two hundred persons, and all kinds of animals, were collected on this spot, and I rode on, amidst the merry laughter of some, the eager talking of others, the shouts of children, the barking of dogs, the braying of asses, the whistle of the penny trumpet, the 'buy a broom' of one girl, and the 'please give me a haltpenny' of another. Soon I caught the well-known, cheerful sound of the village band, as it paraded before one of the prettiest groups of girls, marshalled in order of two and two, and all bending their steps to the centre of the green, where stood the attraction of the day, the fair-faced Meg Dale. Twenty young girls, perhaps twenty in number, were dressed in white, with blue scarfs, and at the foot of the Pole stood those who were to be elected King and Queen.

O what a happy, cheerful sight was there before me! Here, a booth with rare millinery, with the daintiest of the ladies of Upton, Concord and Hingham, who assisted most lavishly to supply the Refreshment Table with cake, confectionary, and other good things. The assistance given in this manner was more valuable than it would have been confined in any other shape.

We must not forget to express our very grateful sense of the kindness of the ladies of Upton, Concord and Hingham, who assisted most lavishly to supply the Refreshment Table with cake, confectionary, and other good things. The assistance given in this manner was more valuable than it would have been confined in any other shape.

We must not forget to express our very grateful sense of the kindness of the ladies of Upton, Concord and Hingham, who assisted most lavishly to supply the Refreshment Table with cake, confectionary, and other good things. The assistance given in this manner was more valuable than it would have been confined in any other shape.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We only regret that, owing to uncertainty of arrangements, it was impossible to give more widely extended notice.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

We must not omit to mention, as one of the chief attractions of the occasion, the eloquent and interesting remarks offered on successive evenings by Mr. Phillips, Miss Stone, Messrs. Quincy and Pillsbury.

minutes before midnight, we adjourned to nine o'clock Friday morning. My engagements compelled me to leave, so that I can tell you nothing of the last day. The resolutions and official proceedings will doubtless be furnished you for the Liberator.

Yours most truly,

PARKER PILLSBURY.

#### MEETINGS IN CUMMINGTON.

From a letter of our friend Pillsbury to the General Agent, dated at the above place, (in Hampshire County, some twenty miles west of Northampton,) we make the following extract:

"I closed here last evening with quite a triumphant meeting, although the streets were almost impassable; collected \$2 over and above expenses, and procured seven subscribers. The most influential and respectable men and women of the town attended, and listened with the deepest attention, to the end of the course. For a new field, we seldom find one more hopeful than the busy, thriving little village of Cummington. Our faithful friend Stafford and his family, who have so long and bravely stood alone, are, as you will well suppose, full of joy and hope. I trust they will see now a brighter and a better day. This evening, I go to another village, five miles distant."

WILLIAM W. BROWN AND HENRY C. WRIGHT.

FRIEDRICH GARRISON:

I noticed in the Liberator of the 22d of 11th month, a letter from William W. Brown, giving an account of his passage across the Atlantic and reception at Paris. He mentions how contemptuously he was treated by slaveholders, while on board the vessel, and highly disapproves their conduct as uncourteous, ungentlemanly, pitiful, and entirely beneath the standard of humanity.

What a tale I shall have to tell of your clergymen when I return to Scotland! I came to their churches and knocked; told them that I had come to plead for my brothers and sisters in bonds, and they shut the door in my face. I am almost sick, and ready to give up; but when I hear the groan of the slave, and the clank of his chains, I am impelled to go on.

Yours, ROBERT EDMONDS.

FATHER MATHEW AGAIN ON HIS KNEES BEFORE SLAVERY.

MR. GARRISON:

Have you seen the following contemptible letter of Father Mathew to Judge Lumpkin? It sinks its author still deeper than ever in the mire of pro-slavery. Indeed, it is perfectly nauseating, and must render this fawning priest justly odious to every one possessing the least manliness or independence of feeling. Hear the scurile creature, addressing his master: "Dear and honored Judge"—dear Judge," &c. &c. I think he will find this "dear" language to himself, when he arrives on the other side of the Atlantic. Again, hear him talk of "this emphatically free country!" Such language, contrasted with that noble Irish Address which he signed, proclaims him a most odious hypocrite, and a creature of the meanest kind, and is another striking illustration of the truth of a remark of yours, that "it is impossible for a priest to be an honest man." Nothing but the position of Father Mathew, I conceive, entitles him to the notice he receives in your paper, even by way of rebuke; for, as to mental capacity, the question of Talleyrand, in reference to a certain ignoramus of his time, might well be applied to the pious recreant—"Is he any body?" But, I am too much disgusted with this sickening letter for further comment. I cut it out of a Charleston paper, and send it to you for insertion, hoping that you will apply your scourge to its base author [I am fully sensible of the import of my language] in the manner he deserves. Here it is, and is, and what a production! You will perceive, Mr. Garrison, that I have but feebly and only in part characterised this fulsome panegyrist of "this mighty republic," and of every distinguished slaveocrat whom he comes in contact.

RICHMOND, Va., 22d Dec., 1849.

HON'BLE DEAR SIR:

When you condescended to address me an invitation to pay the illustrious body over which you, with so much dignity, preside, a visit for the promotion of the sacred cause of Temperance, I was not aware of the high rank as a Judge, with which your country has honored you, otherwise I should not have marked my letter private, but have left it to your own prudence, to have acted as seemed to you most conducive to the good of that glorious cause, equally dear to us both. The second letter which you kindly forwarded I have never seen, as on its reaching Boston I was confined at New York, by a severe illness, and my physician, Dr. Frazer, and my Secretary, deemed it advisable not to speak to me on such an exciting subject.

A few words on another subject before I stop. Our friend H. C. Wright has devoted his time so exclusively to the subject of human rights, that he has lost sight of the main element in the human mind, and that is, Veneration, or Religion; and by neglecting to notice this, or treating it with indifference, he fails to secure the attention of religious people. It would be far better to attempt to excite mirth at a funeral, than to laugh at a person at worship;—nothing is held so sacred as his God.

At this late day, it hardly seems necessary to inform our friend that veneration is to the mind what sleep is to the body, causing a total suspension of all care about promoting objects of human origin, and thereby enabling the other faculties to resume their allotted duties with increased energy.

The Bible is considered by most as the word of God, and in one sense it is, because it emanated from the best faculties of the best men in the different ages in which they lived; in the same manner Bibles are being written every day. Even the faculty of conscience is prevalent now as at any former period. I endorsed every species of calumny, rather than risk the infliction of the slightest injury on the Temperance cause, by advocating the "right" of the Union between England and Ireland. In referring you Home to the conversation I held with Mr. Garrison in the "Adam's House," Boston, I vainly thought my solemn declaration of being firmly resolved not to interfere, in any, the slightest degree, with the institutions of this mighty Republic, would have been ample sufficient to calm the anxieties of even the most sensitive American. I now, dear and honored Judge, renew this declaration, and I most respectfully urge that no man, who enjoys himself freedom in this emphatically free country, can require more from one, who has weekly come amongst you to advocate the high and holy cause of Temperance, bearing in his hand the pure and spotless white banner, with the Divine motto inscribed, "Glory to God on high, peace on earth to men." In the anxious hope that this candid explanation will remove the suspicion of intentional disrespect, in making my reply private, and my note having answered your second favor, I have the honor to be, dear Judge.

Your Brother in Temperance,  
and devoted Friend,

THEOBALD MATHEW.

Hon. Judge LUMPKIN, Athens, Geo.

<sup>EP</sup> We must defer our own comments on the above humiliating letter till another week.

#### DISUNION PETITION.

Friends who have received, or who may receive, the petition for SECESSION FROM THE UNION, are requested to circulate the same for signature without delay, and forward the petitions to the undersigned at as early a day as is consistent with a full attention to the subject.

It will be seen that one column is assigned to *Legal Voters*, and one to *Other Persons*. It is hoped that there may be a full signature, this year, by the anti-slavery women.

SAMUEL MAY, Jr.,  
General Agent Mass. A. S. Society.

MIDDLESEX DISTRICT.—Another trial to elect a Representative in Congress, from this District, was made on Monday last, and failed. The Whig candidate hung the others, but it will be a lasting shame to Mr. Palfrey's friends in that District, if they suffer any other candidate to be chosen.—<sup>EP</sup>

*Compromises.*—The Washington correspondent of the North American writes, that "it is understood Mr. Clay is directing his attention seriously to the question which now agitates the public mind in both sections of the Union, with the view of bringing forward a proposition to compromise the extreme views which have been advanced in the North and the South."

Friend Wright appears to love Christianity fervently. If so, he should remember that Christ recommended the exercise of veneration first of all duties, next to that of benevolence; on these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets, according to the declaration of Christ. The best, the greatest, and the happiest man is he who has benevolence, intellect, and energy sufficiently developed to make him perfectly contented with the result of his labors.

Thy friend and brother,

MICAJAH T. JOHNSON.  
Short Creek, Warren co., 10th 1st mo., 1850.

#### PRO-SLAVERY SECTARISM.

PROVIDENCE, Jan. 12, 1850.

FRIDAY GARRISON:

I came to Providence on Tuesday morning. I had sent on my appointment to Mr. W.; had received my notice, but was not able to procure a place that evening. I went from here to Pawtucket—called on D. Mitchell—put up with him for the night—found him very friendly, and a true reformer. Called on Mr. Foster, who gave me the use of his hall on Sunday evening. Called upon several of the preachers—some of them at home. Went to the Valley; called upon the Baptist preacher there, who was not at home. Went to Samuel Chase's; put up there for the night; found them good friends. Called upon the preacher again; found him at home; talked very friendly to me, but could not let me into the church. Went to Central Falls, and procured a vestry there by paying one dollar for the use of it. Walked to Pawtucket; called upon the Rev. Mr. Blodgett, and told him my business. I also showed him the Liberator. He looked rather grim, and said he knew the editor; but did not think much of him, although he believed him to be an honest man, notwithstanding he once called me a scoundrel. I said Mr. Garrison had been much beloved; that as I came along, the people asked me if I was a Garrison man, and I told them that I had never seen Mr. G., but was on my way to Boston to see him. "What part of South Carolina have you been in?" said Mr. B. "Charleston and St. Michael's parish," I replied. "I have been in South Carolina, said he, "and was there seven years, and taught the slaves to read; but that was a number of years ago; I don't know how it may be now." Did any person say any thing to you? I asked. "Yes," he replied, "one man threatened me, and I told him to sue on." The Liberator I showed him had an allusion to my treatment at the South. He would have thought more of me, had I not been identified with Mr. Garrison. Mr. B. said he was better able to inform his people on the subject of slavery than myself, or any anti-slavery lecturer he had ever heard. I have treated it, said he, in a moral point of view. I have analyzed it, and showed that the slaveholder was a more miserable being than the slave. Now, this is the way that I treat the subject, (continued he,) and unless you can throw some light upon the subject, there is no use of your speaking before my people. But what is your object? If that is your object, we can go to the Committee, and see them. I felt rather unpleasant at being thus treated, and bidding him good-bye, left his house.

I had a good meeting on Sabbath evening, and also on Monday evening. I am to speak in Mr. Round's church on Tuesday evening. This gentleman and Mr. Potter are the only ministers who manifested any friendliness towards me. If any person needs grace and a holy spirit, it is an anti-slavery preacher, or rather a Christian preacher. Pray for me.

Yours, ROBERT EDMONDS.

LEGISLATIVE. In the course of a debate in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on Saturday last,

Mr. EARLE, of Worcester, after avowing his opposition to the changes in the election laws advocated by Mr. Lawrence, proceeded to reply to the remarks of Mr. Lawrence of Belchertown, delivered on Friday, in relation to the "thick and speckled blood" party. He said he did not care how large an amount of stress might be laid on the degradation of leaving one's political party. He acknowledged that he had been for many years a member of the Whig party, and though he might have differed with many of the gentlemen who compose that party now, he would show to the House before taking his seat, who the real deserter was. He said that the conduct of the gentlemen who call themselves the "Whig party," in 1842, in making choice of General Taylor as candidate for the office of President, left him and his associates no other course but to secede. By that nomination all former ties were severed, and all former principles were abandoned by them, and not by him, consequently he was not the deserter. We all remember (said Mr. Earle) the eloquent speech of Mr. Clay, delivered in 1824, on the impropriety of electing a man who had no other claim than military fame to the office of chief magistracy of the United States. There was no difference of opinion among not only the Whigs of Massachusetts and New England, but the Whigs of the whole country—as to the soundness and truth of these sentiments of the great Western patriot. Was there a Whig in New England that did not adopt them as his doctrine and his future guide? Yet, in 1842, what did the Whigs do? Did they not nominate and elect Gen. Taylor to the office of Presidency, and thus abjure their former faith, and violate their former attachments? And is there a man in this House—is there a man anywhere, who knows aught of the character of General Taylor, that will attempt to compare his abilities and qualifications for the office of Presidency with those of General Jackson? The latter was for many years a man of good standing before the country, was a good lawyer, and had distinguished himself at the bar; and of the former we know nothing until he distinguished himself, first, in a bloodhounds expedition against the Indians, and again in a war which all the Whigs of the free States denounced. The abolition of slavery was a fundamental doctrine of the Whig party of the North, and did not that party abandon that doctrine by adopting General Taylor as their candidate for President? But, Mr. Speaker, said Mr. Earle, "I have other evidence to adduce to show this House that the party to which I am attached are not the secessionists, but are those persons who supported the Philadelphia nomination, who are in fact, the real deserters." Mr. Earle then took from his pocket a large number of newspapers, and commenced reading from one of them a letter from Hon. Myron Lawrence, in answer to some interrogatories put to him by Mr. Allen Bangs of Springfield. Mr. Lawrence's letter was dated April 1, 1848, and that portion which Mr. Earle read—to show that he (Mr. Lawrence) and Mr. Earle differed very little in politics at the time the letter was written—was as follows:—

"I have read your interrogatories, and am happy to find them. I have no disputes nor conceals in any respects in your political differences from me, nor any reluctance to avow them to any person taking an interest in your cause. Of Presidential candidates, my first choice is Daniel Webster. Every Massachusetts Whig owes it to his State and party to strive for the promotion of that matchless defender of the Constitution. Henry Clay, if he could be elected, would lay a broad and deep foundation for future prosperity; Judge McLean is, as at present advised, the most available candidate. He is an inhabitant of a free State, is opposed to slavery and its progress, has discharged all his public trust with ability and fidelity, and can command a generous support. General Taylor! I have been told Tyler once, and I will be *pardoned* before I vote for him again. I have no objection to vote for a candidate whose political doctrines are unknown."

I have read your interrogatories, and am happy to find them. I have no disputes nor conceals in any respects in your political differences from me, nor any reluctance to avow them to any person taking an interest in your cause. Of Presidential candidates, my first choice is Daniel Webster. Every Massachusetts Whig owes it to his State and party to strive for the promotion of that matchless defender of the Constitution. Henry Clay, if he could be elected, would lay a broad and deep foundation for future prosperity; Judge McLean is, as at present advised, the most available candidate. He is an inhabitant of a free State, is opposed to slavery and its progress, has discharged all his public trust with ability and fidelity, and can command a generous support. General Taylor! I have been told Tyler once, and I will be *pardoned* before I vote for him again. I have no objection to vote for a candidate whose political doctrines are unknown."

V. BECAUSE, by the COMPROMISES OF THE UNITED STATES, by the CONVENTION OF THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, the Slaveholders are enabled to acquire the immense territories of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and California; and is now plotting for the annexation of the island of Cuba, mainly for the purpose of extending and perpetuating its supremacy. BUT, ESPECIALLY—

VI. BECAUSE, by the alliance of the North with the South, the Slave Power has been enabled to acquire the immense territories of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and California; and is now plotting for the annexation of the island of Cuba, mainly for the purpose of extending and perpetuating its supremacy. BUT, ESPECIALLY—

V. BECAUSE, by the COMPROMISES OF THE UNITED STATES, the Slaveholders are enabled to acquire the immense territories of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and California; and is now plotting for the annexation of the island of Cuba, mainly for the purpose of extending and perpetuating its supremacy. BUT, ESPECIALLY—

VI. BECAUSE, by the alliance of the North with the South, the Slave Power has been enabled to acquire the immense territories of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and California; and is now plotting for the annexation of the island of Cuba, mainly for the purpose of extending and perpetuating its supremacy. BUT, ESPECIALLY—

VI. BECAUSE, by the alliance of the North with the South, the Slave Power has been enabled to acquire the immense territories of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and California; and is now plotting for the annexation of the island of Cuba, mainly for the purpose of extending and perpetuating its supremacy. BUT, ESPECIALLY—

VI. BECAUSE, by the alliance of the North with the South, the Slave Power has been enabled to acquire the immense territories of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and California; and is now plotting for the annexation of the island of Cuba, mainly for the purpose of extending and perpetuating its supremacy. BUT, ESPECIALLY—

VI. BECAUSE, by the alliance of the North with the South, the Slave Power has been enabled to acquire the immense territories of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and California; and is now plotting for the annexation of the island of Cuba, mainly for the purpose of extending and perpetuating its supremacy. BUT, ESPECIALLY—

VI. BECAUSE, by the alliance of the North with the South, the Slave Power has been enabled to acquire the immense territories of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and California; and is now plotting for the annexation of the island of Cuba, mainly for the purpose of extending and perpetuating its supremacy. BUT, ESPECIALLY—

VI. BECAUSE, by the alliance of the North with the South, the Slave Power has been enabled to acquire the immense territories of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and California; and is now plotting for the annexation of the island of Cuba, mainly for the purpose of extending and perpetuating its supremacy. BUT, ESPECIALLY—

VI. BECAUSE, by the alliance of the North with the South, the Slave Power has been enabled to acquire the immense territories of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and California; and is now plotting for the annexation of the island of Cuba, mainly for the purpose of extending and perpetuating its supremacy. BUT, ESPECIALLY—

VI. BECAUSE, by the alliance of the North with the South, the Slave Power has been enabled to acquire the immense territories of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and California; and is now plotting for the annexation of the island of Cuba, mainly for the purpose of extending and perpetuating its supremacy. BUT, ESPECIALLY—

VI. BECAUSE, by the alliance of the North with the South, the Slave Power has been enabled to acquire the immense territories of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and California; and is now plotting for the annexation of the island of Cuba, mainly for the purpose of extending and perpetuating its supremacy. BUT, ESPECIALLY—

VI. BECAUSE, by the alliance of the North with the South, the Slave Power has been enabled to acquire the immense territories of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and California; and is now plotting for the annexation of the island of Cuba, mainly for the purpose of extending and perpetuating its supremacy. BUT, ESPECIALLY—

VI. BECAUSE, by the alliance of the North with the South, the Slave Power has been enabled to acquire the immense territories of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and California; and is now plotting for the annexation of the island of Cuba, mainly for the purpose of extending and perpetuating its supremacy. BUT, ESPECIALLY—

VI. BECAUSE, by the alliance of the North with the South, the Slave Power has been enabled to acquire the immense territories of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and California; and is now plotting for the annexation of the island of Cuba, mainly for the purpose of extending and perpetuating its supremacy. BUT, ESPECIALLY—

VI. BECAUSE, by the alliance of the North with the South, the Slave Power has been enabled to acquire the immense territories of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and California; and is now plotting for the annexation of the island of Cuba, mainly for the purpose of extending and perpetuating its supremacy. BUT, ESPECIALLY—

VI. BECAUSE, by the alliance of the North with the South, the Slave Power has been enabled to acquire the immense territories of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and California; and is now plotting for the annexation of the island of Cuba, mainly for the purpose of extending and perpetuating its supremacy. BUT, ESPECIALLY—

VI. BECAUSE, by the alliance of the North with the South, the Slave Power has been enabled to acquire the immense territories of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and California; and is now plotting for the annexation of the island of Cuba, mainly for the purpose of extending and perpetuating its supremacy. BUT, ESPECIALLY—

VI. BECAUSE, by the alliance of the North with the South, the Slave Power has been enabled to acquire the immense territories of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and California; and is now plotting for the annexation of the island of Cuba, mainly for the purpose of extending and perpetuating its supremacy. BUT, ESPECIALLY—

VI. BECAUSE, by the alliance of the North with the South, the Slave Power has been enabled to acquire the immense territories of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and California; and is now plotting for the annexation of the island of Cuba, mainly for the purpose of extending and perpetuating its supremacy. BUT, ESPECIALLY—

VI. BECAUSE, by the alliance of the North with the South, the Slave Power has been enabled to acquire the immense territories of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and California; and is now plotting for the annexation of the island of Cuba, mainly for the purpose of extending and perpetuating its supremacy. BUT, ESPECIALLY—

VI. BECAUSE, by the alliance of the North with the South, the Slave Power has been enabled to acquire the immense territories of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and California; and is now plotting for the annexation of the island of Cuba, mainly for the purpose of extending and perpetuating its supremacy. BUT, ESPECIALLY—

VI. BECAUSE, by the alliance of the North with the South, the Slave Power has been enabled to acquire the immense territories of Louisiana, Florida, Texas, New Mexico, and California; and is now plotting for the annexation of the island of Cuba, mainly for the purpose of extending and perpetuating its supremacy. BUT, ESPECIALLY—



## Reformatory.

From Livermore's "War with Mexico Reviewed."  
THE TRUE DESTINY OF OUR COUNTRY.

From the National Era.  
ELLIOTT.  
By JOHN G. WHITTIER.  
Hands off thou tythe-fat plunderer! play  
No trick of priestcraft here;  
Back, puny lordling darst thou lay!  
A hand on Elliott's bier?  
Alive, your rank and pomp as dust  
Beneath his feet he trod;  
He knew the locust swarm that cursed  
The harvest-fields of God.

On these pale lips the smothered thought,  
Which England's millions feel,  
A fierce and fearful splendor caught,  
As from his forge, the steel.  
Strong armed as Thor! a shower of fire  
His smitten anvil flung:  
God's curse, Earth's wrong, dumb Hunger's ire—  
He gave them all a tongue!

Then let the poor man's horny hands  
Bear up the mighty dead,  
And Labor's swart and stalwart bands  
Behold, mourners, tread.

Leave cant and craft their baptized bounds,  
Leave rank its ministered floor;

Give England's green and daisied grounds  
The Poet of her poor!

Lay down upon his Sheaf's green verge  
That brave old heart of oak,  
With fitting dirge from sounding forge,  
And pall of furnace-smoke!

Where whirls the stone its dizzy rounds,  
And axe and sledge are swung,  
And, timing to their stormy sounds,  
His stormy lays are sung.

There let the peasant's step be heard,  
The grinder chime his rhyme;  
Nor patron's praise nor dainty word  
Be fit the man or time.  
No soft lament nor dreamer's sigh  
For him whose words were bread—  
The Runic rhyme and spell whereby  
The foodless poor were fed!

Pile up thy tombs of rank and pride,  
Ob, England! as thou wilt;  
With pomp to nameless worth denied,  
Emblazon titled guilt!

No part nor lot in these we claim,  
But, o'er the sounding wave,  
A common right to Elliott's name,  
A fresh cold in his grave.

Ebenezer Elliott, the intelligence of whose death reached us by the last steamer, was to the artisans of England what Burns was to the peasants of Scotland. His "Corn-Law Rhymes" contributed not a little to the spreading tide of popular opinion and feeling, which has recently prevalent in the tax on Bread. Well has the eloquent author of "The Reforms and Reforms of Great Britain" said of him—"Not corn-law repealers alone, but all Britons who moisten their scanty bread with the sweat of the brow, are largely indebted to his inspiring lays for the mighty bound which the laboring mind of England has taken in our day."

From the Hartford Republican.

## FORWARD!

Forward! the day is breaking;  
Earth shall be dark no more;  
Millions of men are waking  
On every sea and shore;  
With trumpets and with banners,  
The world is marching on;  
The air rings with hosannas;  
The field is fought and won.  
Forward! on crown and mitre  
We trample as we go,  
While bright and ever brighter  
The fire of morning glow;  
Our broken foes are flying,  
Blasted by light from heaven;  
Or in the battle dying,  
Unwept and unforgiven.

Forward! though storm and thunder  
May roar to beat us back;  
Though the earth cleave asunder  
Across our constant track;  
No shapes of terror frighten  
Hearts that are true and strong,  
But the flames their pathway brighten,  
And the thunders roll in song.

Forward! the world before us  
Listens to hear our tread;  
And the calm, pure heavens o'er us,  
Smile blessings on our heads;  
Hope, like an eagle, hovers  
Above the way we go;  
And the shield of Patience covers  
Our hearts from every foe.

Forward! let none now falter;  
The glorious end is near,  
When temple, throne, and altar,  
Shall fall and disappear:

Truth, born of heaven, shall guide us  
To his own happy land;

And evermore beside us  
Freedom and Love shall stand.

Forward! as near and nearer  
We draw unto our rest,  
The light of joy shines clearer  
In every faithful breast;

The Past hath ceased to bind us,  
Its chains are hurled away,

And the deep gloom behind us  
Melts in the dawning day.

## COWARDICE.

BY E. C. HARLEY.

The veriest coward upon earth  
Is he who fears the world's opinion,

Who sets at niente to its will,

His conscience swayed by its dominion.

Mind is not worth a feather's weight.

That must with other minds be measured;

Self must direct and self control,

And the account in heaven be treasured.

Fear never aways a manly soul,

For honest hearts was ne'er intended;

They only have cause to fear,

Whose motives have their God offended.

What will my neighbor say, if I

Should this attempt, or that, or other?

A neighbor is most sure a foe,

If he prove not a helping brother.

That man is brave who braves the world,

When o'er life's sea his bark he steereth,

Who keeps that guiding star in view,

A conscience clear, which never reareth.

## FREEDOM OF THE MIND.

Free is the eagle's wing,

Cleaving the sun's warm ray;

Free is the mountain spring,

As it rushes forth to-day.

## But free for the mind—

Priceless its liberty;

No hand must dare to bind—

God made it to be free!

## Reformatory.

From Livermore's "War with Mexico Reviewed."

"Your mission was, to be a model for all governments and for all less favored nations; to adhere to the most elevated principles of political morality; to apply all your faculties to the gradual improvement of your own institutions and social state; and by your example to exert a moral influence most beneficial to mankind at large. Instead of this, an appeal has been made to your worse passions; to cupidity, to the thirst of unjust aggrandizement by brutal force; to the love of military fame and false glory; and it has even been tried to pervert the noblest feelings of your nature. The attempt has been made to make you abandon the lofty position which your fathers occupied, to substitute for it the political morality and heathen patriotism of the heroes and statesmen of antiquity."—GALLATIN.

One of the evils which the success of the Mexican invasion has produced, is to foment the pernicious notion that we are, in these ambitious movements, following out our destiny. Men have, in past times, committed the most abominable deeds under the hollow pretense and pretext. The first conquest of Mexico was achieved at an awful cost of human life, under the plea of extending the kingdom of Christ and the church. The second conquest has been perpetrated under the audacious assumption of fulfilling the plans of Providence, by extending the so-called "area of freedom," and accomplishing the destiny of the Anglo-Saxon race. Many words are not wanted to expose this infatuation, as it has already been handled in an earlier connexion of this Review.

There is a genuine Anglo-Saxon destiny, of which we can conceive, that would be truly glorious in itself, and beneficial to mankind. But it is a destiny of liberty, not of license. It is a destiny of peace, not of war. It is a destiny of justice and noble ideas, not of invasions and violent annexations. It is a destiny whose implements are not the bomb and the bowie-knife, but the printing press and the Bible. It is a destiny of raising up the fallen races, and of administering wise and equal laws, wherever our dominion extends, not of trampling under the hoofs of the war-horse the prostrate red man, black man, or "dark-browed Mexican." Science, commerce and Christianity have given England and the United States, the two Anglo-Saxon powers, an almost immeasurable influence over the rest of the human family. But God has put this sceptre into their hands for a wise and just purpose, but to promote the welfare of mankind. Did the grand vision of a true and providential destiny, the real mission God has sent them to accomplish, dawn upon the minds of our statesmen and orators, our rulers and people, they would sheathe the sword forever. They would trust not in uncertain battles, but in the living God, not in carnal, but spiritual weapons. This is the only worthy destiny; the only one that heaven will bless, or futurity honor. It is impious to talk as if any people were fated to be ambitious, and grasping, and a terror to the race, and not a blessing. We might as much proprieiy say, that an individual was destined to be a knave or a ruffian. The Creator has, in one sense, destined all his children to be good and true, to obey his laws, and share in his promises. "He is not willing that any should perish, but that all should come unto repentance." But men have been gifted with a power of choice, and the opportunity of good and evil, and if they come short of the glory of God, they may be said to have frustrated the divine plan, and not fulfilled their mission and destiny, as immortal beings.

These two nations are capable, if they have grace to seize the memorable opportunity, of leaving a mark upon the history of mankind, "above all Greek, above all Roman fame." They can make themselves fit for good,—we yet hope that in a measure they are doing so,—to the remotest isle of the sea, and to the savage tribe, whose name even has not yet been domesticated in a civilized tongue. They have the saving idea of Science, Freedom, and Christianity, that are able, if diffused, to keep the life-blood flowing, in strong and pure tides through our own hearts, and also to stir the deep sleep of paganism with fresh and wakening pulses of regeneration. They have both the personal and material—the ship, tools, and instruments of trade, men to do the magnificent work. They and their allies of kindred Euroasian races, if faithful to the high vocation wherewith they are called, and "obedient to the heavenly vision," can, in two centuries, change the aspect of the whole habitable globe, and make the solitary place glad, and the desert blossom like the rose.

But if, abjuring this kindly power of beneficence, and turning away from this sublime mission of realizing the kingdom of Christ on earth, they bow themselves down to the base uses of Mammon and of Mars, they will bring upon an army of uselessness, such as has been rarely inflicted in history, to those who consent to track the old bloody round of avarice, guilt, ambition, and seek not to be other tribes and nations under the obedience of God, and harmony with his laws, but in subjection to their own tyranny, then it requires no prophet's eye to foresee that they are destined to fall a prey to the same passions, suicidally acting on themselves, which have poured their vials of wrath upon other countries. Their prodigies vice will be wiped enough to scourge them. The immense agencies, which might have proved the instruments of an incalculable beneficence, will become, when perverted, only the heavier milestones about their necks to pull them down to perdition. Destiny is a fearful word, and when we pronounce it, we remember most vividly the life of that mighty man, who called himself the "child of destiny," but whose star, brilliant as it was, rushed headlong in an ill-fated moment from the zenith of its glory into eternal night. Imperial as the nations are, doth not the Lord "sit upon the circle of the earth," and "bring the princes to nothing, and make the judges of the earth as vanity?"

To use an astronomical figure, our national globe has enough centrifugal impulse, but it needs more centripetal tendency. It flies round and round with fearful sweep and speed, but may heaven grant that it be held to the only true centre of its rotation, God. For a long time past, we have been but too boastful of our career, as if we could run any race out of the circumscription of the Deity, or attain any destiny but perdition, unless we followed his eternal ordinances and achieved his plan, and not our own caprice. Blind and foolish indeed must we be, if, with the combined lights of history and Christianity on our part, we see any other or greater destiny for ourselves as a Republic, than that of righteousness, and freedom, and peace. "Peace hath her victories less renowned than war." If the Anglo-Saxons have any other destiny than that, let them beware before they run upon the thick bosses of those bucklers of the Almighty, which have already drunk up the blood of the proudest victims. God keep us from our own worst passions under a sanctified name!

Besides, the extension of our arms is far from being the extension of our ideas. We are far from believing that our armies have been missionaries of liberty or the cross to our semi-civilized neighbors. The battles they have fought have not been the triumphs of the Prince of Peace. The thousands killed will not be regarded as martyrs to the arts and sciences. The blood of Buena Vista and Cerro Gordo will not prove the seed of a new civilization. Battled cities and ravaged farms are not the most significant tokens of the march of improvement. For we know not what Mexico, after all the infinite evils and sufferings we have heaped upon her, will love us or our institutions any better than she did before. We have, on the contrary, violently arrested all those gentle and irresistible processes of assimilation and amelioration which were in high progress, and taught her children to curse "the men of Northern tongue." No; the voice of history is clear, that the conquerors hate the conquered, and all that belongs to them, and very reluctantly, if ever, will they adopt their religious belief, social usages, forms of government, arts, and sciences, and methods of advancement, except by stern compulsion. The very idea of fighting a nation into the love of progress is preposterous. We cannot overlap another country with our improvements, or put upon one civilization the party-colored patch of another. The spear is no instrument to take the place of the pruning-hook, nor the sword to do the work of the ploughshare. The trees of civilization withers and dies, when watered with human blood.

It is our destiny to occupy that vast region.—(Texas.) Mr. Calhoun to Mr. King, Aug. 12, 1844. Appendix to the Cong. Globe, Vol. 26, 2d Session, p. 6. "We are to addressee referred to Gen. 1: 26, 27, 28, as the ground of the American title to Oregon, he was asked by Mr. Kaufman of Texas, if it would not apply equally well to the Rio Grande.

In describing the two parties into which modern

BATTLE OF GOOGERAT—BEAUTIES OF WAR.—No attempt was made at rallying, the route was complete, and long will the Sikhs have cause to remember the battle of Googerat. The whole of their flight was strewed with the dead. We advanced into their camp over heaps of the dead and dying. It wanted nothing more to show the gallant stand they had made. Every thing was in confusion—tumbrils overturned, guns dismounted, wagons with their wheels off, oxen and camels rushing wildly about, wounded horses staggering in their agony; beds, blankets, boxes, chaises, armoires strewed the ground in a perfect chaos; the wounded, lying there groaning—some begging to be despatched, others praying for mercy, and again, with scowling looks of impotent rage, striving to cut down those who came near them, and thereby ensure their own destruction—for but quarter, I am ashamed to say, the give-and-take of war, the give-and-take of men were, I fear, killed afterward. But, after all, it is a war of extermination. The most horrid sight I ever witnessed was one I witnessed in a town I entered. There, on the ground, bleeding to death, lay a young mother. Her leg had been carried off by a round shot, and the jagged stump protruded in ghastly manner through the mangled flesh. She had a baby to her breast, and as she bent over it, with maternal anxiety, all her thoughts seemed to be of her child. She appeared totally regardless of the agony she must have been suffering, and to think of nothing but the poor infant, which was drawing its nourishment from her failing breast. I gave her some water, and she drank it greedily, raising her large imploring eyes to my face, with an expression that was heart-rending to witness. I was obliged to leave the poor creature, and go on with the regiment; but remembrance of that sight will live with me to my dying day. [Letters from the Journal of a Subaltern.]

There was an experiment, under the most favorable conditions, of the powers of intellect without conscience. Never was such a leader, so endowed and weaponed; never leader found such aids and followers. And what was the result of this vast army and power of these iron-clad armies, burthened cities, squandered treasures, immolated millions of men? All of them stood on the one ground of the supreme value of property, which one endeavours to represent the whole history of this party, its youth and its age; yes, and with poetic justice, its fate, in his own. The counter-revolution, the counter-party, still waits for its organ and representative, in a lover and a man of strict public and universal aims.

Here was an experiment, under the most favorable conditions, of the powers of intellect without conscience. Never was such a leader, so endowed and weaponed; never leader found such aids and followers. And what was the result of this vast army and power of these iron-clad armies, burthened cities, squandered treasures, immolated millions of men? All of them stood on the one ground of the supreme value of property, which one endeavours to represent the whole history of this party, its youth and its age; yes, and with poetic justice, its fate, in his own. The counter-revolution, the counter-party, still waits for its organ and representative, in a lover and a man of strict public and universal aims.

The American Board.—The following table shows the receipts of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions from each State of the Union which gives more than \$1000. It is a table worth considering, as indicating the relative force of religious opinion, practically expressed in different portions of our Union:—

1839. 1840. 1843. 1845.

Maine, \$6,279. \$8,170. \$7,822. \$7,013.

N. Hampshire, 8,953. 10,121. 10,052. 10,230.

Vermont, 1,000. 1,222. 1,007. 1,000.

Massachusetts, 44,291. 75,745. 78,389. 73,414.

Connecticut, 1,631. 1,522. 2,057. 2,423.

Rhode Island, 1,484. 47,848. 45,828. 53,976.

New York, 48,554. 57,000. 57,000. 57,000.

New Jersey, 5,184. 6,795. 6,485. 10,771.

Pennsylvania, 12,822. 10,217. 10,568. 10,735.

Maryland, 1,272. 1,297. 785. 2,654.

Virginia, 292. 3,329. 2,444. 785.

Ohio, 7,628. 9,362. 9,874. 9,000.

Michigan, 618. 657. 1,263. 3,285.

Indiana, 690. 672. 928. 1,002.

Illinois, 2,240. 3,024. 1,948. 2,000.

Missouri, 1,433. 914. 1,473. 1,000.

Tennessee, 1,462. 2,760. 1,980. 1,515.

Georgia, 2,459. 2,191. 1,170. 1,629.

Of the \$24,058 received by the Board last year, \$14,548, or 56 per cent, came from the churches of the six New England States; \$7,452, or 29 per cent, from the Middle States; \$16,583,